AMERICA'S LAUREATE.

SORT OF AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

WHAT WALT WHITHAN THINKS OF HIMSELF

SOMETHING OF HIS LIFE AND HIS POETRY HIS CORRESPONDENCE WITH TENNYSON.

A Happy Letter from Ralph Walde merson-Personalities, Present ume, Prose and Poetry -His Home and Health.

The Springfield Republican contains the fol-

CANDEN, N. J., Wednesday, July 21, "Walt Whitman! Walt Whitman! Who is Walk Whitman?" Thus wrote eight years ago and six thousand miles from here, old Ferdinan Freiligrath, as opening sentence to a series of articles—translations and criticisms—in the Augsburger Allgeimeinen Zeitung. I am going to suppose that such a question is not necessary, to-day, for your readers, though an answer to it may be interesting to them for all that. So having met often and seen and learned much of this same Walt Whitman here in Camden now for two years, I But first let me explain part of my head line. During the winter the old man always ses in gray, besides having a bushy beard an long hair of the same color; and thus it was when James Harian turned him out of the Interior De partment, years ago, young William O'Connor, of Washington, wrote and printed the tract entitled, "The Good Gray Post."

THE POET OF HEALTH AND STRENGTS. Then, before describing his present condition— and, in fact, to understand it properly—it is nec-escary to say that Whitman, considered from the point of view of his friends, is not only the eg-pecial "Poet of health and strength," but for quite a long life has himself been a signal exem-plification of those blessings. John Burroughs, the ornithologist and litterateur, in his personal and literary "Notes," thus draws his portrait, wanscribing verbatim a letter from an officer at Washington, under date of November 28, 1870: "You ask for some particulars of my friend Whitman. You knew I first fell in with him years ago in the army; we then lived awhile in the same tent, and now I occupy the adjoining room to his. I can, therefore, gratify you the market, the other day, with a party of us, we were all weighed; his weight was two hundred pounds. But I will just start with him like with the day. He is fond of the sun, and, at this sea seon as it is well up, shining in his room, he in its beams for a cold water bath, with hand and spenge, after a brisk use of the flesh brush. Then, blishely singing—his singing often pleasantly wakes me—he proceeds to mish his toilet, about which he is quite particular. Then forth for a walk in the open air, or, perhaps, some meat, eggs, rolls, toast, roast potatoes, coffee buckwheat cakes, at a terrible rate. Then walk eral's effice—a pleasant desk, with large, south window at his left, looking away down the Potomac, and across the Virginia on one side. He is at present in first-rate bodily health. Of his mind you must indee from his writings, as I have sent them to you. He is not what is called ceremonious or polite, but I have noticed invariably kind and tolerant with children, servants, laborers and the illiterate. He gives freely to the poor, acreally the most affectionate of men. For instance I saw him-was with him, the other day, meeting, at the railroad depot, after a long separation, a family group, to all the members of whom he was through the tenderest former ass interchanging great hearty kisses with each, the boys and men as well as the girls and women. Sometimes he and I only-sometimes a large party of us-go off on rambles of several miles out in the country, or over the hills; sometimes we go nights, when the moon is fine. On such occasions he contributes his part to the general fun. You might hear his voice, half in sport, declaim

This, remember, was some five years since. HIS INVALIDISM AND ITS CAUSE. In January, 1873, Mr. Whitman had an attack Washington at the time, in the occupation above alluded to. The attack does not seem to have been very severe at first. He was apparently recovering in May, and had resumed work at his desk in the Treasury building, when his mother died, somewhat suddenly. She was a remarkable neble character, and the attachment between mother and son was greater even than usual. He also lost a favorite sister about the same time by death. He gave up his clerkship in the Attorney General's office, left Washington and came on here. The physicians pronounce his disease—a tediously baffling trouble of the brain and nervous power, with lately grave affections of the stomach and liver superinduced—to have had its foundation in a series of too long continued, overstrained labors and excitement, physical and emotional, in the army hospitals and on the field, among the wounded and sick, during the last three years of the war. For over two years now he has been living here very plainly and simply, in seclusion. He is poor, but not in want. He is now in his fifty-seventh year, having been born May 31, 1819. He is a Long Islander (New Yorker) by birth, of English stock on the father's side and Holland Dutch on the mother's; though for at least five generations on both sides he comes of American nativity. That these represent farmers, sallors, solders ("rebels" of '76.) Quakers, divers, mechanics (his father was a carpenter by trade) may interest those who are curious in the story of heredity. power, with lately grave affections of the stomach

ing some passage from a poem or play; and his song or laugh, about as often as any, sounding in

"Leaves of Grass"—this yet furiously fought bout book, (it seems not settled yet whether it is a craze or a creation,) has passed through five or six stages of growth, otherwise editions. It first appeared just twenty years ago as a sprawling, thin quarto, consisting of twelve "poems," in plea type. In a year and a half the twelve had increased to thirty, and came out in a fat little lifeno. Next the very nicely gotten up Boston edition of 1850, in ordinary 12mo., which size has been adhered to since. There have been two issues since, one in Washington and one in New York, and the pieces have grown to over two hundred, upon every conceivable tupic. As to their form and style, let me quote old Freiligrath again:

"Are these verses? The lines are arranged like verses, to be sure, but verses they are not. No s a craze or a creation,) has passed through five

"Are these verses? The lines are arranged like verses, to be sure, but verses they are not. No meter, no rhyme, no stansas. Rhythmical proce, ductile verses. At first sight ragged, inflexible, formless; but yet, for a more delicate ear, not deveid of cuphony. The language homely, hearty, stratghtlerward, naming everything by its true name, shrinking for nothing, sometimes obsoure. The tone rhapsedical, like that of a seer, often apequal, the sublime mingled with the trivial even to the point of insipility. He reminds us sometimes, with all the dilicences that exist besides, of our own Hamann, or of Carlyle's oracular wisdom, or of the 'Paroles d'un Croyant.' Through all there sounds out the Bible—its language, not its creed."

His New Rook.

His New Rook.

Under the title of "Two Rivulets," Whitman is preparing at the present date, or has prepared, a new volume of prose and verse, which will be out, probably, this fail. It takes its name, "Two Rivulets," from a small collection of alternated poems with prose easely, leading the volume. I believe, too, it is intended to be emblematical of the double influences of life and death, and of the real and local. It will be a thorough melange, comprehending political and patriotic writing, not only posee papers but war papers; also the prose "Democratic Vistas" and the poems of "Passage to India." already published, with "As a Strong Bird on Pinions Free," and a number of altogether new political places, I have heard the poet say, half in fen, half in earnest, that, while "Leaves of Grass" is the physiology of his utternance, these "Rigulets" earnest, that, while "Leaves of Grass" is the physiology of his utterance, these "Rivillets" will be the pathology of it. The "Leaves" will remain intact as in the edition of 1872, comprising 380 pages. The forthcoming volume will be about as large, and more than specthied of it will be entirely new matter. This arrangement of two volumes is made, as I understand, principally to round and fill out the author's plass of expression, but paraly for typographic and bibliophic reasons—as the first volume was getting too bulky.

THE PORT FROM HIS OWN VIEW-POINT.

Let me give an idea of Whitman from his own living talk. Some time since I heard him, answering an inquiry, make the fellowing remarks in conversation—remarks I took the liberty of writing down immediately afterward: "Well, I'll suggest to you what my posms have grown out of. I know as well as any one they are ambitions and agotistical. But I hope the foundations are deeper. We have to day no songs no expression, from the highest poet's and artist's point, or from the eternal imagination point, of science and democracy, and of the modern. The warlike spirit of the antique world and its typical heroes and personages have been fully depicted and preserved in Homer. Rapt cestasy and oriental veneration are in the bible; the literature of those qualities will never, can never, accound say higher. The ages of feudalism and European chivalry, through their results in personael, are in Shakapeare. But where is the work, where the poem, in which the entirely different out fully equal slocks and practice of our own democratic age, the modern, are held in solution—are fused in the human personality and emotions—and are fully expressed? If, for instance, by some vast convulsion, the great accentific, insterialistic and political THE POET PROM HIS OWN VIEW-POINT.

embodiments of to-day in America, and the animating spirit of them, were totally overwholmed and lost, where is the poem, or firstclass esthetic work in any dapariment, which,
if saved from the wreck, would preserve those
advanced characteristic memories of to-day to
succeeding worlds of men?

At another time I heard him say: "You speak
of Shakspeare, and the relative postical and historical demands and opportunities then and now,
my own included. Shakspeare had his boundless,
rich material, all his characters waiting to be
woren in. The feudal world had been, had
grown, had richly flourished for centuries—gave
him the perfect king, the lord, the finished gentieman, all that is heroic and gallant, and gradful and proud, and beautiful and refined; gave him
the exquisite and selected out of the huge masses,
as if for him, choice specimens of noble gentimen, and gave them to him; gave him all the
varied and romantic incidents of the military,
civil, political and ecclesiastical history of a thourand years. All slood up, ready, as it were, to
full into the ranks for him. Then the time comes
for the sunset of sendalism. A new power has appeared; and the flush, the pomp, the accumulated
meterials of those ages, have all the gorgeousness
of sunset. At this time Shakspeare appears. By
smaning opportuneness his faculty, his power,
his personal circumstances come, and he is their
poet.

"Eut I, for my poems—what have If I have

his personal circumstances come, and no is their poet.

"Eut I, for my poems—what have If I have all to make. The feudal poet, as I say, was the finder and user of materials, characters, all ready for him; but I have really to make all, except my own inspiration and intentions—have to map out, fashion, form, and knit and sing the local American. Shakspeare and all sang the past. I project the future—depend on the future for my audience."

ject the future-depend on the future for my audience."

At another time: "I know perfectly well my road is different. Most of the great poets at imperional; I am personal. They portray character, events, passions, but a never mention themselves. In my poems, all revoires around, concentrates in, radiates from myself. I have but one central figure, the general human personality typified in myself. But my book compels, absolutely necessitates every reader to transpose him or herself in that central position, and become the living fountain, actor, experiencer himself or herself, of every page, every aspiration, every line."

TENNYSON AND WHITMAN.

For some four or five years past there has been a very friendly personal correspondence between Tennyson and Whitman. It first commenced with a letter from the English laureate, full of courtesy to his American brother, and warmly inviting him to come to England and accept the hospitality of his roof. An English gentleman, a neighbor and friend of Tennyson's, traveling in the United States, had called on Whitman in Washington, and the latter took occasion to send Tennyson, by him, an autograph copy of "Leaves of Grass." The laureate's letter followed, as above, Uther letters have since been sent from each. In fact, the two old fellows have become quite affectionate toward each other, not as poets, but as men and brothern, and have interchanged photographs as special mementoes. In a late letter, Tennyson cheers his American friend with good words, and mentions a case of cerebral disease within his own knowledge in England, similar to Whitman's, where the patient got over it, and has been restored to sound health. It is probable that the English poet, with all his admirers, (it is indeed, singular, as one; is democracy and one is aristocracy,) has none who so thoroughly appreciates him, has as warm a personal statchment to him, and so discriminatingly, yet constantly, champions him, as Whitman. I met the latter, lately, all aglow from a perusal of "Queen Marry," which he profequeed one of the world's greatest dramms of emotion, character, and poetic beauty.

EMERSON'S GREETING AND ATTITUDE. EMERSON'S GREETING AND ATTITUDE.

Quite a good deal of contradictory gossip has been going around the land of late years on Fen-erson's attitude toward these poems and opin-on of the author. The first and partial appearance of Whitman brought out the following letter to him, dated Concord, July 21, 1855: of the author. The first and partial appearance of Whimman brought out the following letter to him, dated Concerd, July 21, 1855:

"Dear Siz: I am not biled to the worth of the wonderful git of 'Leaves of Graze.' I find it the most extraordinary piece of wit and wisdom that America has yet contributed. I am very happy in reading it, as great power makes it happy. It meets the demand I am always making of what seemed the sterile and stingy nature, as if too much handwork or too much lymph in temperament were making our Western wite fat and mean. I give you joy of your free and brare thought. I have great joy in it. I find incomparable things said incomparably well, as they must be. I find the courage of treatment which so delights us, and which large perception only can inspire. I greet you at the beginning of a great career, which yet must have had a long foreground somewhere for such a start. I rubbed my eyes a little to see if this sunbeam were no illusion, but the solid sense of the book is a sober certainty. It has the best merits, namely, of fortifying and encouraging. I did not know until I last night saw the book advertised in a newspaper that I could trust the name served and available for a post office. I wish to see my benefactor, and have felt much like striking my tasks an ivisiting. New York to pay you my respects. R. W. Exmeson."

It is quite certain that, for some reason or other, Mr. Emerson has not only resumed his original ground, but commends the poems more than ever! leave this purite of compass-boxing to be explained by those who can solute better than myself. My own private optnion, however, is that Whitman is a hard nut to crack, is easily hable to be missunderstood, especially at first, has many points of offense against literary law, and Soston decorm, and sometimes really passeth all understanding. It is well known among his friends that he does not at all pretend to be "good," at least in the usual sone, nor to aim after making his book so.

A PELEND'S OPINION.

A FRIEND'S OFINION.

John Burroughs, before alluded to, says in the second edition of his "Note:" "Walt Whitman himself has warned me that my "say was seriously deficient in not containing his distinct admission family, of faults,] apply it to him. "My friends," he said, 'are blind to the sail devils that are in me. My enemies discover fancy ones. I perceive in clear moments that my work is not the secondlishment of perfections, but destined, I hope, always to arouse an unquenchable feeling said arder for them. It is out of struggle and turned it have written." Burroughs further goes on to say: "It is mostly as a physical being, a practical citizen, and his combination of qualities as such in the nineteenth century and in the United States, that I find him, to use Carlyle's phrase, 'A man furnished for the highest of all enterprises—that of being the poet of his age.' And if that age, or if future ages, will not understand them with difficulty, my conviction is that it is mainly because there exists no true and complete, but either an entirely defective or incredibly false and victous conception, or want of conception, in society, of the author personally. Indeed, I doubt whether Walt Whitman's writings can be reslived, except through first knowing or getting a true notion of the corporeal man and his manners, and coming in rapport with them. His form, physiognomy, gait, vocalization—the very touch of him, and the glance of his eyes upon you—all have closely to do with the subtlest meaning of his verse. His manners exemplify his book. Even a knowledge of his ancestry, with the theory he entertains, and which is justiled by his own would light up many portions of his peems."

WHITMAN AS ARABER OF HIS OWN FORMS. A PRIEND'S OPINION.

would light up many portions of his poems."

WHITMAN AS A READER OF HIS OWN FOEMS.

The Camden mechanics and young men heve a flourishing literary society here, called the "Walt Whitman Club," and some weeks since they gave a musical and other entertainment for the benefit of the poor fund, at which Whitman readily appeared as reader of one of his own poems. There was a crowded house, the report in the local paper saying: "Probably the best part of the andience drawn to the entertainment by a mixture of wonder and uncertainty what sort of a thing one of his nooms might prove to be." The report goes on to give the following account of his appearance and reading: "A large, lame old man, six feet tall, drewed in a complete suit of English gray, hobbled slewify out to view, with the assistance of a stout buckthorn stad. Though ill from paralysis the clear blue eyes, complexion of transparent red, and fullness of figure so well known to the New Yorkers and Washingtonians of the past fifteen years, and in Camden and Philadelphia of late, all remain about the same. With his snowy hair and fleecy beard, and in a manner which singularly combined strong emphasis with the very realisation of self-composure, simplicity and ease. Mr. Whitman, for it was he, (though he might be taken at first sight for seventy-five or eighty, he is in fact not yet fifty-seven,) proceeded to read, sitting, his poem of the "Mystic Trumpeter." His voice is firm, magnetic, and with a certain peculiar quality we heard an admiring auditor call unaffectedness. Its range is bartione, merging into bass. He reads very loisurely, makes frequent pauses or gape, councistes with distinctness, and uses few gestures, but those very significant. Is he eloquent and dramatic? No, not in the conventional sonse, as illustrated by the best known stars of the pulpit, court-roon or the stage—for the best of his read of smaller? No, not in the conventional sonse, as illustrated by the best known stars of the pulpit, court-roon or the stage—for the best of his read v WHITMAN AS A READER OF HIS OWN POEMS.

HIS POEMS IN THE OLD WORLD. Besides very copious translations of Whitman in the German language, he has been translated and printed in Danish by Rudolf Schmidt, in Hungarian at Bude-Posth, and in French in Paris and printed in Danish by Rudolf Schmidt, in Hungarian at Buda-Pesth; and in French in Paris, in a long article giving the highest praise to his war poetry, in the "Revue des Deux Mondes," by M. Benron. All are said to be spritted and faithful renderings. An English edition of his poems, or selections from them, has been published in London. The prose "Democratic Vistas," has been translated and printed in full in Denmark, (Karl Schonberg's Forlag, Copenhagen, 1876.) The "Westminster Review," devoted much space, some time since, to a searching analysis of his book, its modernness and democracy. A leading Cambridge man, Prof. Clifford, in a London lecture on "The Relation between Science and Medicar Poetry," assigned a main part to Whitman, and pronounced him the only poet whose verse, based on modern scientific spirit, is viviled throughout with what he terms the "cosmic emotion." Swinburne and Robert Buchanan have apostrephised him in their published poems, and a late "Adademy" considers a long article on "Leaves of Grans" by pronouncing it "a book the most unquestioned in excellence, that the United States have yet sont na."

But for the best foreign view of Whitman I am compelled again to return to Prailigrath, who is eminent as poet, linguist shid critic. In the preface to the translations in the "Zeitung," he says of Whitman's advant: "A wonderful appearance. We confess that if moves us, disturbs us, will not loss its hold upon us. At the same time, however, we would remark that we are not yet ready with our judgment of it, that we are still blased by our first impression. Meanwhile we, probably the first in Germany to do so, will take at least a provisional view of the scope and tendency of this

PAILURE OF A GREAT BANKING-HOUSE ESUTATION OF A QUARTER OF A CENTURY PROFOUND ASTONISHMENT IN WALL STREET

Panie in the Gold Market of New York and Other Cities-The Effect Ent Momentary-Pears of the Beaction in Europe-Bailway Corporations Largely Indebted to the House.

> NEW York, July 27 .- Duncan, Sherman & Co. suspended this morning. The suspension causes great excitement in Wall street. Gold, 11414. WHAT DUNCAN, SHERWAN AND CO. SAY.

in Cotton the Cause.

A careful examination of our hosiness affairs shows us most unexpectedly that through losses and misfortune our available assets are so reduced that we are compelled to go into liquida-tion. We reached this conclusion with the deepest regret, but the fact that up to the latest moment our unexampled credit having re-mained unimpaired would have compelled us, if we had continued business, to hazard new obliga-tions and receive new confidences, which we ware not willing to assume. For the protection of all our creditors, without distinction or preference, we have this day made a general assignment to DUNCAR, SHERMAN & Co.

THE EFFECT ON WALL STREET. usiness by the announcement that the banking ouse of Duncan, Sherman & Co. had closed their cors and suspended payment. A clap of thunder in a clear sky could not have caused more der in a clear sky could not have caused more consternation, and at the Stock Exchange, Gold Exchange and Cotton Exchange there was great excitement. The liabilities of the house are given at ins de \$6,000,000, and it is admitted that their seests fall in value far below this amount. Losses which have weakened the house are not entirely of recent making, but cover several years, the heaviest, it is understood, having been in cotton, and the next in securities, which now have doubtful values. It is due to Wm. Butler Duncan to say that had he the disposition to take the chances

heaviest, it is understood, having been in cotton, and the next in securities, which now have doubted all values. It is due to Wm. Butler Duncan to say that had he the disposition to take the chances the credit of his house was sufficiently good to have enabled him to have got the means necessary to bridge it over. His bills on London sold yesterday close on to those of four prime names. As a man of honor, however, he took an honorable course, and stopped while he had something to divide, refusing new business.

"He endeavored to get new capital enough to pay every demand which could possibly be made on him, but failing in that wisely concluded to suspend. Losses by suspension will fall, as a rule, where they can be easily borne, although a considerable amount of travelers' credits are outstanding. The Union bank, of London, and Baring. Bros., the London correspondents of the house, are, of course, able to stand what they will lose. The Bank of the State of New York, their home bankers, are, we are told, fully protected. The house was a favorite one for deposit account of corporations, and they can also stand their losses without embarrassment. Wa do not know yet, the amount of bills on Europe which have been sold bare, and are held by our merchants. This, this presumed, will be the heaviest part of the loss, or the part felt most. It is not known, nor is it supposed, that the house was carrying any considerable amount of stocks, which have a close market at the Stock Exchange. Gold opened at 1126, and advanced by 1131 o'clock to 118%; then suddenly jumped by eighths to 116%, and as rapidly felt to 1144, the price now. On gold loans rates have been 1.64 per day, and 6 to 2 per cent, per annum for use. Foreign exchange is naturally strong, as many

price now. On gold loans rates have been 1.64 per day, and 6 to 2 per cent, per annum for use. Foreign exchange is naturally strong, as many bills will have to be replaced. In the excitement and bewilderment few transactions are reported.

"Mioney is unchanged. Government bends are and cent higher, but the market is fewerish and in aympathy with gold. Storks opened 3.6% below yesterday's closing, and in the first hour were steady. When the report of Duncan & Sherman's failure was first announced the market was thrown into a panic and prices fell % to

NEW YORK, July 27.—The doors of Duncan, Sherman & Co. were closed at 11:25 o'clock. Only in a general way can the cause of suspension be ascertained. It is admitted that the louse has lost largely on cotton; in fact that is its principal source of loss. Involvements with various railroad companies, old and new, have also entailed losses on the house. The liabilities are understood to be between five and six millions. Duncan returned from Europe about two weeks ago, and has since been making a careful examination of his assets and found that they were largely inadequate. He then resolved to endeavor aucquare. He then resolved to endeavor to get new cash capital, and having failed to do so de-termined that it was best to suspend and make a general assignment for the benefit of all cred-itors. The indebtedness is distributed all over this country and Europe, a considerable amount being in the forms of letters of credit held by

travelers.

The house was founded in 1880 by Alexander Duncan, Watts Sherman and W. Butler Duncan, the latter the head of the present house. The present firm has been in operation about ten years. Great sympathy is expressed for the firm, and particularly for Mr. W. Butler Duncar.
The credit of the house was good up to the hour
of suspension, and had Mr. Duncan chosen to
avail himself of this his bouse need not have suspended. The greatest excitement prevailed in the lower part of the city as soon as the rumor of the suspension began to be circulated. Large crowds of people soon collected, the majority of whom, however, were attracted about their office. Many attempts were made to gain admission to the building, but the doors remained obstinately closed. Even a telegraph messenger boy was un-able to gain admittance until he bethought him-self of the back entrance on Pine street, and even through an iron grating. Inside the numerous clarks could be seen at their desks busily engaged with their books, but entrance was denied to all, At one o'clock there was still much excitement in the neighborhood of the banking house, but no new developments of importance had occurred. It is understood that a full statement of the affairs of the house is in preparation.

PROBABLE RESULTS OF THE PAILURE. The New York Post's third edition, in its money article, says: "In the foreign exchange market the best opinion is that not more than £75,000 in bills of the house are outstanding and unaccepted, it being the dull season with them, a good part of their exchange business having been made on cotton. As to their assets, it is feared that a large part of them will be found to consist of Southern railroad securities, as well as of other roads, like the Atlantic and Great Western, which have

New York, July 27.—The fallure of Duncan.
New York, July 27.—The fallure of Duncan.
Sherman & Co. caused at first much excitement
among dealers at the Cotton Exchange, as the
operations of the firm in cottor were known to
have been very heavy, and the house is said to
held a large amount of cotton in Liverpool.

It is feared that the failure will seriously affect cotton contracts in this city were settled, however, before the failure, and the depression which it caused in the market here was done to dis-count the 'probable depression in Liverpool. At a late hour this afternoon it had been impossble to obtain a complete or partial list of the creditors of Duncan, Sherman & Co. The name of the principal creditors were declined for publication, as the submission of the names of a few out of the many who are interested in the failure would, in the estimation of the firm, be neither of use to the creditors as a body or to those principally interested. Some time will elapse before it will be possible to submit a detailed statement of the condition of the house. The assets can only be guessed at, but will be much less than the lis-bilities. About three fifths of the debts of the firm are hild abroad. Mr. Dunean is said to be deeply affected by the misfortune which has overtaken the house, but he was to day person-ally occupied with counsel and otherwise in ad-justing his smalls preparatory to definitely an-nouncing to the creditors the condition of the

At 3 o'clock Judge Shipman, as assignes, took possession of all books and papers in the banking house. The Beseratiway is no way affected by the instruce, as its account with Duncan, Sharman & Co. was closed six months ago.

the failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co. Gold market opened at 15%, and when the news of the issieure was recommended and when the news of the issieure was recommended and the second of infects minutes quotations bounded up to 110%, and afterward recorded to 113%. The state of these pulsations was to entirely demoralise the market. The highest transaction reported was at 115%. The stock market was also affected, and stocks declined from three to five per cent, followed by a slight raily.

IN PHILADRIPHTA. Philiadelphia, July 21.—The announcement of the failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co. to-day caused great annal ion on Third street this after soon, but as far as can be learned, none of the Philadelphia banks or banking firms are seriously affected by the supernation.

Albany, July 26.—The suspension of Duncac, Sherman & Oo. caused considerable excitement here. They were the New York floaning agents of this city. The balance with them now is the smallest for years, being only a few thousand dollars. The Chamberlain mailed a draft for \$25.000 to nay the Aurust interest. This was not \$25,000 to pay the August interest. This was received before the suspension, and is doubt

BALTIMORE, July 27.—The failure of Duncas Baltimore, July 27.—The failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co. caused considerable excitement on 'Uhange in this city to-day, but it is said that no serious loss will be sustained here. Their correspondents here, a private banking house, will not be affected; a tew thourand dollars being the extent of their possible lass. The paper of the New York house to the amount of \$30,000 was offered on the street here the past week, but was not negotiated.

IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 27.—The failure of the New York firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co. had little effect here. The only two banks connected with that house are involved to but a small extent. Duncan, Sherman & Co. are the financial agents of this city in New York, but it is believed that the last payment on city bonds for which money had been forwarded to them had been made already, and that the city will suffer no inconvenience. On Board of Trade the feeling was not more unsettled than it has been daily for the past ten days, and the fluctuations of prices were less severe than usual.

THE CENTERNIAL. important Proceedings of the Board of Fi-

nance-One Million More of Money to be PHILADELPHIA, July 27 .- At a special meeting

of the United States Centennial Board of Finance held at their office to-day, the board adopted th The contracts for all the buildings for the Centennial Exhibition requires them to be completed by the 1st of January next. They are now in a condition of forwardness far beyond that of any and are making progress at a rate faster than the fund to pay for them is being accumulated. The board of finance have thus far been enabled to adhere to the policy or paying their building bills and all other expenses as they because due. They know that course to be the best economy for the stockholders, as well as the only sound policy. In order to adhere to this policy,

In order to adhere to this policy,

ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF REVENUE

Will have to be opened for the use of the board,
or else the buildings will be completed before the
full amount of money to pay for them has been
subscribed. The board of finance and their agents
have tried to be most earnest and diligent in their
endeavors to open up additional sources of revenue throughout the several States, and particuinriy in the most populous and prosperous cities,
and have tried to stimulate and urge subscription to the stock by all proper means. These
efforts have met with a fair degree of success in
some localities, but still the money thus far derived from them, together with that failing due
from subscriptions already made, will not be
sufficient to anable the board to pay the cost of
the buildings promptly as the bills fall due. The
board will need to be supplied with ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

necessary for the preparation and completion of the withdings and the expenditures for administration, which will be payable in the first four months of 1876. The majestic proportions of the buildings as they now stand, and their wonderful progress, are creditable in the highest degree to the whole country, as well as to the citizens, corporations and States who have thus far contributed to the fund, and their present condition and the energy with which they have been present forward should of themselves bring to the ald of the board of finance that large bedy of their fellow-citizens who have not as yet added their names to the subcerption fund. To them the board must now make an earnest appeal, Here in Philadelphia, where a comparatively few persons have done so much, as well as throughout the country at large, and as the board of finance, they adopt the following resolutions:

Reselved, That the Centennial board of finance, charged by the sot of Congress of June, 1872, with the construction of the buildings for the Centennial Intentional Exhibition of 1878, carneally request the Philadelphia Citizens' Committee to make a final appeal to such of the people, corporations and business interests of the city as have not already made their subscriptions to the Centennial stock to come forward now to the aid of the board.

tennial stock to come forward now to the band of the board, writer. That all citizens, corporations and States and Territories throughout the United States be most carnestly urged, through the com-missioners for the States and Territories, respect-ively, and through the directors and agents of the board of finance, to make active canvass, and to procure and forward subscriptions to the fund with the least possible delay.

Baces at Saratoga. SARATOGA, July 27.—The second day's racing opened with a large attendance. The track is beavy.

was for Alabama stakes for fillies foaled in 1872; \$100 entrance; half forfeit; \$1,000 added; second filly to receive \$300 out of stakes; one mile and an eighth. There were forty entries and only four starters, viz.: Olitips, Australind, Invoice and McDaniel's Asteriod filly. Betting before the start was three to one in favor of Olitips against the field. Olitips won in a gallop by fifty yards; Invoice second; McDaniel's filly third; Austr.

THE SECOND RACE
was for a purse of \$500, for all ages, three quarters
of a mile. Madge, Higand, Leander, Counters,
Spendrift and Lloyd's Astereid colt started. The
race was won by Counters by a neck; Madge
second; Leander third. Time, 1:105 THE THIRD BACK

was free hadicap steeple chase; \$700 to winner and \$110 to second horse; about three miles. Diaroic, Deadhead Stanford, Trouble, Daylight, Helen Bennett and Prodigat Son. Diavole won; Trouble, second; Deadhead, third. Time, \$50. Base Ball. HARTFORD, July 27 .- Hartfords, 4; St. Louis,

Brown Stockings, 2.
Philadelphia, July 27.—Athletics, 11; Chi-MOUNTAIN MEADOW MASSACRE. Brigham Young and George A. Smith too Sick

to Travel and Wish to Make Affidavits-The Prosecution Declines. was occupied in legal questions. The defense said he desired to examine Brigham Young and George A. Smith, both too feeble to travel, and asked leave to have their depositions taken at Salt Lake. The Court said it could be done by George W. Bradshaw testified : After the emigrants passed Cedar orders were issued to muster a company to bury the emigrants killed by the Indians. Witness went with a spade to the place of rondersous. Haight asked me where my gun-was. I replied, "Do you want a gun to bury the dead?"

HE SAID, "YOU FOOL, GO HOME." HE SAID, "YOU POOL, GO HOME."

After the emigrants passed he heard Haight preach. He said if some fools had not tampered with the Indians the emigrants would than be in their graves. Dut it's all right, because they had gone further into the net, After the massacre beard Haight preach. They were to say nothing about it. Saw wagons brought back to Gedar; saw children in some of them six years old. The children were gathered up by a Government agent and searce, but now divorced, has just been brought into town by Marshal Maxwell.

Preparing for Another Negro Slaughter. CINCINNATI, July 27.—A dispatch from New Orleans states that a riot is apprehended at East Orleans states that a riot is apprehended at East Felicia, where the negroes have assumed the of-fensive and are collecting and arming through the parish for the supposed purpose of capturing the town of Clarion. Great excitement prevails throughout the parish. A number of whites have armed and congregated to pairol the town. A bad jeeling has existed between the races in that parish for some months.

The loc Storm in Switzerland.

Naw York, July 27.—A Geneva letter states that the sterm of the 1th instant there was literally an loc storm, accompanied by a cyclone, which, lasting not over fifteen minutes, at midnight, wrecked every window and skylight, smashed in roof and did incalculable damage. The suburbs suffered terribly also, all the crops being destroyed. The ice fell in masses.

Cincinnati, July 27.—A dispatch from Pitts-burs says an explosion occurred this morning at the shaft of the Pennsylvania Gas Coal Company's works at Irwin's station, on the Pennsylvania railroad. Juo. Humphreys was killed and the other miners were badly burned. The entry wall caved in, closing up the reputiating chambers.

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

JANKEY FINDS GOLD IN THE BLACK HILLS YELLOW FEVER BAGES AT FORT BARRANCAS

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

Secretary Bristow and the Treasurer.

The Lest Thousand Deliary Found, Much to the Gratification of the Counters - Resumption of Mati Service by a Dissatistical Bailway Manager-A and Navy - Appointments.

New Bank Authorized-

were aim, \$49.86, and from customs, \$504,000.96. The national bank notes received at the Treasury for redemption amounted to \$750,573. The balances at the close of business were as follows: Currency, \$2,634,992; special deposit of legal tenders for bedemption of certificates of deposit, \$61,411,807; coin. \$54,115,000; including coil certificates, \$615,020,000; outstanding legal tenders, \$615,511,580.

Mail Service Resumed.

President Warren, of the Marietta and Canal Dover railroad, visited the Post Office Department yesterday, and after consultation with Second Assistant Postmaster General Tyner, agreed to resume the mail service upon his road, which he stopped on the 1st instant, alleging as a reason for doing so insufficient pay for the service performed. He claimed that the weight of the mails was taken during a month which did not present a foir average of the amount carried. Mr. Tyner promised to reweigh and adjust a new average.

Badly Frightened There has been considerable excitement in the edemption division of the Treasury, under Mr.

redemption division of the Treasury, under Air. Guthris, for several days over the supposed loss of \$0,000 from a package containing \$0,000, though the atmost secresy prevailed during the searchior it. A package said to contain \$6,000 had been sent to the division to be counted. The result of the count developed a shortage of \$1,000. An investigation as to the cause of the loss was at once proceeded with, and late Monday the unpleasant mystery was explained. The package by some means became broken, and only \$2,000 of the full amount was sent to the redemption division, the remaining \$1,000 having gone to another bureau.

This filler's of the Treasury.

Chief Clerk of the Treasury.

Mr. James Gilfillab, cashler of the United Mr. James Giffilias, cashler of the United States Treasury, was yesterday appointed chief clerk of the Treasury Department, vice Avery, resigned, the appointment to take effect on the lat of August. Mr. Giffilian has been in the Departments long time, and has held several positions of importance. He has the entire confidence of Secretary Bristow. His successor as cashler has not yet been selected, but the appointment will be made upon the recommendation of Treasurer New. Dr. J. W. Porter was yesterday designated as temporary chief cierk, to set until the lat preadmo, when the appointment of Mr. Giffilian takes effect.

Master Charles P. Perkins to the naval academy, 25th inst. Chaplain J. H. Brown to the navy yard, New York. Midshipman J. M. Boper has reported his return home, having been detached from the Powhattan on the 10th inst., and has been placed on waiting orders. Paymaster W. Goldsboro has reported his return home, having been detached from the Omaha on the 8th inst., and has been ordered to settle ecounts. Acceptable his return home, having been detached from the Narragansett on the 10th inst., and has been ordered to settle occupied.

First Lieut. Wm. Arthur, regimental quarter master 3d artillery, and Colobel J. A. Broad-head, of Massachusetts, late additional paymas-ter U.S. A., have been appointed paymasters U. S. A., which rank of major, to date July 2d. There appointments are made to fill the vacan-There appointments are basic to fill the vacan-dies caused by the resignation of Major James W. Nichula and the retirement of Major James W. Nichula and the retirement of Major James U. S. A., has been authorized to visit Washing-ton on public business. First Liceuts. W. H. H. Crowell, 6th Infantry, Frank M. Gibson, 7th cavairy, and John J. Clague, 7th infantry, have been detailed for duty at the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Secretary Bristow and Treasurer New.

There have been rumors aftoat to the effect that some dissatisfaction exists on the part of Treasurer New, because of the manner of making appointments in his bureau, and that the Treasurer was not disposed to continue in his present office unless he could direct in all cases who should be appointed to positions in the bureau under his charge. There is, however, nothing serious in the reports, though it appears that in one or two cases the Treasurer has felt inclined to take a view of the appointments that have been made in his office different from that entertained by the Secretary, ness exactly with regard to the persons appointed, but as to the class of appointments, whether temporary or permanent. This, however, has in no way interrupted the Bacumonious relations between these two gentlement, and the Secretary adheres to the position he assumed, namely, te make no encroachments upon what he thinks are the privileges of the Treasurer in the selection of his subordinates. Secretary Bristow and Treasurer New.

The Black Hills. The following dispatch from Prof. Janney was received at the Interior Department yesterday

The following dispatch from Prof. Janney was received at the Interior Department yesterday morning:

CAMP ON STRING CREEK.

BLACK HILLS, DAKOTAH, July 17, 1875.

Hon. E. P. Smith, Chairman Indian Affairs:
Sin: I have discovered gold in paying quantities in gravel bars on both Spring and Rapid creeks, from twenty to thirty miles northeast of Harney's peak. The deposits are the richest yet found in the Hills, and are very favorably situated. There is a good head of water in the streams, smply sufficient for working purposes. The gold is derived from quarts ledges of enormous dimensions in a belt of clay, state and quartities twenty miles in width, crossing the Hills in a sorthwesterly direction. At this point the clay from the bed of the stream near camps yields from four to eight cents to the pan of coarse scale gold, and several pieces of about the value and extent of the region. About two hundred miners have deserted French creek and followed me here. They are pouring into the Hills from all directions, and offerime every assistance in prospecting the country. But no matter how valuable the mines may be the future great wealth of the Black Hills will be its grass lands, farms and timber. The soil is deep and fertile, and the rain greater and more regular than that of any other region west of the Alleghany Mountains.

Upon receipt of the above dispatch the Secretary of the Interior immediately transmitted a copy to the President, and held a consultation with him by telegraph as to the action of the Government, with regard to the presence of miners in the Dlack Hills. The Secretary states that the Government with regard to the presence of miners in the Dlack Hills. The Secretary states that the Reconsultation would be dieded upon the Stoax Commission shall be notified.

Yellow Fever at Fort Barraneas.

Yellow Fever at Fort Barraneas. Reports received by Surgeon General Barnes, U. S. A., from Brevet Major General Branuan, commanding Fort Barraneas, Florida, and Geo. M. Sternberg, post surgeon there, show that the yellow fever is raging at that place. On the first inst., there were six cases, and on the morning of the the 22d, fitteen. The commanding officer on that day asked authority to hire as many nurses as might be necessary for the fever patients, and expressed the opinion that every one there would have the lever who had not had it before. The Surgeon General, in reply, telegraphed him— Surgeon General, in reply, telegraphed him— "Hire as many nurses as you may need. Any as-sistance this office can give you is at your dis-"Hire as many nurses as you may need. Any assistance this office can give you is at your disposal."

On the list the command was moved from Fort Barrancas to Fort Pickens, and six new cases were reported from the latter place on the 2nd, making in all twenty sick there. On the 2nd seven new cases and one death were reported from Fort Pickens. On the morning of the 2kth, thirty-nine cases were reported at Fort Barrancas—one very low and two dangerously sick. The sick were well cared for, and there was no panic. One assistant surgeon from New Orleans arrived on that day, and two more had been ordered to the post by the department commander.

Later in the day 46 cases were reported, but no officers were among them. The wife of Lisut. Ingalls and his child were attacked that day, but there were no deaths. Fifty-three cases were reported up to 6 p. no. of the 2sth instant, and four deaths; among the latter Col. Randall's child. No officers had been attacked. Mrs. Brannan, the wife of the commanding officer, was taken sick on that day. The patients were having all they needed. Three additional physicians and a hoppital steward arrived from New Orleans on the sweng of the 18th. No cases had been reported from Fort Pickens since the morning of the 2sth.

Yesterday morning the Surgeon General received the following telegram from Post Surgeon Sternberg:

Fort Barrancas, July 27, 1874.

Takes sick—One officer, Lieut Deather, two

cer's wife, Mrs. Ingalis, seven isundresses and servanis, thirteen children.

A dispatch received at the Navy Department yesteriay - morning -from Commedore Cooper, commending the navy yard at Penascois, says:

"The epidemic at Harrancas is fearful. Keep all strangers away. We are going night and day to care for the sick there. If we are spaced, I hope their will be a thorough and close investigation of the same. It is teared that there may be some local cuse."

Surgeon General Beals, of the navy, received the following dispatch from Key West, peaterday: "Detection from fever retterday—relapse during commences. Only the new case reported during the last tweive days. Thermometer, so."

NEWS FROM OTHER LANDS. GREAT BRITAIN.

Idleness of Operatives. Loupon, July 27 .- The Manchester Guardia says an alarming state of things prevails at Old-ham. Only six out of one hundred and sixty-two mills belenging to the Emologers' Association London, July 28-6 a. m .- Forty mille have

THE SHIPPING QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, July 27.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Disraeis, in reply to Mr. Dilliwyn, refused to give precedence to Mr. Plimseli's shippoing bill which, he said, despite its motives, would only aggravate the evils it intended to remedy; hesides it would require too much time in confideration. The bill of Sir Charles Adderly, president of the board of tirade, would give the Goygermant more rapid and direct action in stopping ships from satiling. After a long debate the House, by a vote of 173 against 19, agreed to give the Goygerment bills precedence to morrow. THE SHIPPING QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT

Discussion of the New Constitution with Ministers as to Cuba and Porto Rico Repre-

Napara, July 27.—The constitutional commit-ce have approved the whole draft of the new shave approved the whole urall discuss with natitution. A sub-committee will discuss with natitution of conceding to the Ministers to day the question of conceding to the West India colonies the right of representa-tion in the Assembly when the war in Cuba shall

BYRCIAL REFRESHNATION AND SPRCIAL LAWS
FOR CUBA AND PORTO SICO.

MADRIP, July 37.—The sub-committee of the
committee on the constitution have had a consultation with the Colonial Minister and President
of the Ministerial Guncell. It has been decided
that the colonies shall be governed by special
laws and shall have a right to representation in
the Cortes. The elections, however, are to be
regulated according to a special system, which
will be enacted at a fitting time. SPECIAL REPRESENTATION AND SPECIAL LAWS

Famine on Account of Brought Officially De-

nied.
London, July 28.—Mr. Ricci, an agent of the Portuguese Government, in a letter to the morning papers, states that he has received official hes from Liebon by telegraph denying dispatches from Lisbon by the province of Minh that there is a famine in the province of Minh but admitting that the drought has caused some distress in Algarve. He says the Government is employing needy people on the public works. This and other measures of relief give general

FRANCE.

Proceedings of the Assembly. VERBAILLES, July 27 .- The Assembly to-day by a large majority decided to proceed to a third

The consideration of the budget will be resumed to-morrow. The permanent committee to sit during the recess will be appointed on Thursday. International Conference Not Abandoned. Sr. PETERSBURG, July 27 .- The Golos an

session of conference on usages of war at St. Petersburg: It says all the Powers except Eng-gland have accepted invitations to participate, and the conference will meet in the spring of

The Insurgents in Herzegovina Disper VIENNA, July 27 .- The Vienna Press reports to the Porte that operations of the Turkish troops at Nevesime and Belik have resulted in the dispersion of the insurgent bands near those

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

By the explosion of a boiler in the saw-mill of S. Gilman, near Gobleville, Mich., two men were lilled and the sagineer fately injured.

PORTLAND, Mr., July 37.—The schooner Knight Vessie, for Bangor, from Philadelphia, spring aloak and was abandoned on the 19th. The crew were rescued and brought here. CINCINNATI, July 27.—The express train East on the Marietta and Cincinnati railroad this a. m. ran through a washed-out outvert, near Zaleski, instantly killing Fireman Powell, and breaking the arm and thigh of Engineer Cutler. No pas-sengers injured.

sengers injured.

New York, July 27,—John Leonard was arrested to-night charged with the murder of Jas. Miller, by throwing him overboard from an excursion-boat Senday last.

New York, July 27,—James Mahn, James McGrath, Michael Tagne and Michael Boyle were arrested to-night for counterfeiting trade dollars and half dollars. The officers selred a quantity of spurious coin and a number of dies and counterfeiting implements.

The principal business men of Chattanoogs Tenn., are striving to establish a cotton marke at that rallway centre, with good prospects of success. Baltimone, July 27.—During a severe rain and thunder storm this afternoon, Geo. Harde, colored, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. LICUISVILLE, July 27.—A chemical analysis of the contents of the stomach of Geo. M. Jackson, defaulting cashier in Collector Buckner's office, discovered twenty-three grains of arsenic, three grains being sufficient to cause death. The an-alysis was made at the instance of life insurance companies.

in any companies.

Isbrawapouts, July 27.—The express train on the Indianapolis. Hisomington and Western railroad, which left here at midnight last night, met with an accident last night half a mile west of Jamestown by running over a cow. The engine and baggage car were wrecked, and Thomas McWilliams, fireman, was instantly killed.

PERSONAL. Offenbach never allowed his daughter to see his operas till she was married. The Right Rev. Connass Thirlwall, bishop of St. David's, died yesterday, in London. John T. Raymond will sail for New York from England with the Col. Sellers Company on the 29th inst. Major A. B. Gordon, Judge Advocate, U. S. A. has permission to visit Washington on publibusiness. They call the Long Branch of California Sauta Crus, because everybody likes it. It's a rum-y place, of course.

place, of course.

Mr. Richard Gibbs, the new Plenipotentiary of the United States to Peru, was received with great cordiality at Callac.

Mrs. Celia Burleigh, the well-known woman suffrage agitator, died in Syracuse on the 20th, aged forty-eight years.

Adelina Patti will spend the mouth of August at Dieppe, and begin a series of concerts in England during September. Secretary Belknap arrived at Fort Ellis, Mon tana, on the evening of the 25th. He starts fo Yellowstone Park to-morrow.

postal service there in accordance with the Borne convention.

John Teke Ledyard, of Virginia, is a careful and prudent fellow. His last words were: "Tell Sam to grease the wagon before the procession moves, and grease it well."

Remington, Ind., has a female brass band. What a glorious opportunity to use the Remington shotgun. Shoot salt; it would make them musically smart, if not smart her.

Stewart, the merchant prince and millionaire, with many sypters attached, spent \$3 cash in Saratoga the other day. That kind of extravagence isn't calculated to break up many banks.

Mrs. Prof. Gummel is the richest woman in America. Her income is at least a million per annuo. Her father, who has recently been gathered in, left her pin money amounting to upwards of \$20,000,000.

Angusta J. Evans' husband is the popular sub-

of \$20,000,000.

Augusta J. Evans' husband is the popular subject just now of a colossal monument. He has invested his wife into pledging herself never to write again, particularly in the spirit which pervades the story of St. Elmo.

Gov. Fletcher, Hon. Charles Faulkner, Hon. B., W. Harris and Hon. J. B. Millett, the combination appointed to investigate Professor Marsh's charges, were in Omaha last night and left this morning for the Red Cloud agency via Cheyenne. Jefferson Davis don't want the presidence of

soon appointed to investigate Processor marks's charges, were in Omaha last night and left this morning for the Red Cloud agency via Choyenne. Jefferson Davis don't want the presidency of that agricultural college in Texas, but he would like to come into the Senate from that State. As the laster is impossible, he will devote himself to writing a history of the rebellion as seen from a rebellious standpoint.

Clara Louise Kellogg is at her house on the Hudson, preparing for presentation of new operas, and not a single young man loafs on the plasus or ments the parior curtains with eigar-smoke. Clara Louise is nice, but we've sometimes thought be her heart should be provided with a little bird.

Men are funny creatures. Some of them are enveloped in the mystery of providence which is past finding out. William Homer lives in Memphis. He permits and urges his wife to give a grand party, and when the pariors are nicely niled with the invited guests he introduced his garden hose to the company and floods them out. Prof. Spencer F. Baird, of the Smitheonian Institute, and United States Fish Commissioner, is at present engaged at Wood's Hole, assisted by some forty specialists and students. Every preparation has been made to sid them in their observations, a large laboratory and aquaris having been arranged, and important results are expected.

Miss Nannie Sylvester, a sojourner at the West

pected.

Miss Nannie Sylvester, a sojourner at the West
End, Long Branch, is an excellent swimmer. She
wears a jounty blue suit, belted around a stender,
waist, leaving her arms bars to the shoulders and
her feet and ankles naked. Being young and
pretty, har graceful movements in the water are
watched interestedly. She unhesitatingly swims

JOHN FRAWNER GETS EVEN

ROBABLE PATAL RESULT OF THE WOUND WIFE'S INFIDELITY THE TROUBLE

Its Conveynences-How Ron-

Too Often-From-

ner Not Yet Arrested. teni least

The peaceful and quiet neighborhood of Ninth and I streets northwest was suddenly accused and put in commotion about 9 o'clock last night by the report of a perot, followed by the cry that a man had been shot. The rumor, on as investition being made, proved correct, and it was also ascertained that troubles with and about a femble lay at the foundation of the difficulty. Although every effort possible was made to get at the facts in the case, those persons supposed to

be the best posted were the most, reticent, and even attempted to deceive the newspaper men by iving a fictitious name for the man that received the shot. By dint of inquiry in various quar-ters, and a determination to ascertain as near as

THE CAUSES OF THE DEED, the persistency of the representative of THE NA-TIONAL REPUBLICAN Was rewarded, and the following is believed to be a true statement of the reasons that actuated the shooting: John Fraw ner, a plasterer by trade, and about thirty years of age, boarded at the northwest corner of Ninth and I streets northwest, over the grocery stere of Mr. James H. Russell. He had a young wife, prepossesting in appearance and attractive in her preposessing in appearance and attractive in her manners, and up to a month ago they lived in happiness and contentment together. She displayed a fondness for dress gay company and constant excitement, while his fancy was directly the reverse. He preferring home comforts to all the outside attractions that were profilered, their habits gradually diverged until it became pain-fully apparent to him that his society was less sought after by his wife than that of any of her

acquaintances. Her conduct also led him to SUSPBOT HER SINCER ITY, while the richness of her attire gave another whisper of evil to the jealous and misgiving thoughts that were already running riot through his mind seeking for a foothold to disprove her faithfulness. Knowing that his circumstances would not afford the atyle in which she was living, and after a careful and studied reflection, to-gether with some outward proofs that reached him he felt satisfied that she had been false to him and he felt satisfied that she had been false to him and her wedded wows, and soon placed the information before her, deekling that in the future their paths must lay apart. They separated by mutual agreement, she seeking out her own livelihood and he pursuing his trade. She procured a boarding place at the house of Mrs. Salter, on Pennsylvania gvenue, between Third and Fourand-shalf streets northwest, and esgaged in dress-making as an occupation. About two weeks ago, thinking, herself injured by her hisband, who had made her a vielt, she procured a warrant who had made her a visit, she produced a warrant against him on the charge of assault and battery, but which she subsequently withdraw. In the same house, and in a room adjoining hers, was a

about thirty years of age, a clerk in the Adjutant General's office of the War Department. They hade or was going out and thought it judicious to have a protector. Sometimes she would visit friends to spend an evening, and the young man, with commendable gallantry, would call at a

Some two weeks since she desired to see her husband, and with that object sent for him to visit her. The request was complied with, but, as he afterwards related, he found her engaged in preparing some delicacy for her next door neigh for, Mr. Kennard. Unluckily they got into derstanding and a heavy WORD BATTLE

ensued, in the midst of which she screamed for assistance. A response promptly came in the person of Kennard, who was audacious enough to threaten to throw John Frawner, the husband out of the window of his wife's room unless he conducted himself more quietly, or immediately departed. Finding another boldly assuming his oparted. Finding another bottly assuming his place as his wife's protector, and believing it safer to walk down the stairs than take chances with the brick pavament by an exit through the window, he quietly departed, vowing that at some future day he would obtain satisfaction. It was not day when he fainfilled his word, but last table than the course of Nitth. night about 9 o'clock. From the corner of Ninth and I streets he saw Mrs. Frawcer go to the house of Mr. Taylor, #12 I street, and some time afterwad noticed Thomas A. Kennard visit the same house. Satisfied that he was calling for his (Frawner's) wife, to take her away, he de ermined to intercept his purpose. Whether he

CONTEMPLATED MURDIN s unknown, but it is very evident that Kennard' escape from sudden and nexpected death was infraculous. It wanted a few minutes to 9 o'clock front door of Mr. Taylor's house with the inten tion of departing. While they were standing on the marble slabjexchanging farewells, John Fraw-ner came to the steps. Kennard soon saw him, ner came to the steps. Kennard soon saw him, and as became up one step he told Mrs. Frawner to enter the house with Mrs. Taylor, then turned to Frawner and ordered him off. The man replied that he would go, but that the day was not far distant when he would got even. As he came down on to the pavement Kennard followed, and on reaching the sidewalk the former proceeded in the direction of Ninth and the latter toward Eighth street. But scarce had either of them passed the steps of the adjoining houses when both turned round. At this moment Frawner.

DREW A PISTOL AND PIRED, the ball taking effect on Kennard. The wounded man was removed to the house of Mr. Taylor, and Dr. Duncanson called in. He found that the ball had entered the centre of the abdomen, but instead of penetrating passed round the body and settled near the back bone above the kidneys, from whence it was extracted. The physi-cian considers the wound very serious, but not necessarily fatal. Mr. Kennard was suffering neiderable pain last night, which it was though would grow less before morning. Frawner, after doing the shooting, quietly pocketed the pistol and proceeded down Ninth street to Pennsylvania venne, and eluded the authorities tempo It is believed that he will deliver himself up to-day, but should he not, there will be no rouble in effecting his arrest as he is known by

CONCILIATION. One-Legged Soldier Responds to the One Armed Soldier of Yesterday.

To the Editor of the National Republican: Sim The sentiments expressed by your cor-respondent in this morning's issue, who signs himself "One-Armed ex Union Soldier," I believe to be those of nearly every comrade who has sacrified a limb in the cause of his country. Yet, Mr. Editor, while we still bear true allegiance to the principles of that grand old party which stood at our backs, and sent us men and supplies; while we fought the enemy for four ong years, we are not prepared to fall quietly nto line in the coming fight, while those who sught us in front and rear are enconced in the best places under the Gavernment waiting for a change, knowing that if we are defeated that they will be cared for, and continued in place by their old friends, the rebel Democracy, and we turned out.

MEN AS OUBRRIELA MORBY.

that party for which, in upholding its principles, we spilled our blood.

I know mon in the Departments who have suffered pecuniarily by being jumped to give promotions to men who did not draw pensions, and who took good care during the war not to pince themselves in positions to be made pensioners of our Government. I ask you as a Republican if you consider such treatment calculated to impire us with more than ordinary party saal? Les us have men for leaders who have back-bone; men who are not afraid to do just right; and who do not care not afraid to do just right; and who do not care to conciliate those who will go back to the Democratic party the moment its chances for success are practy well assured, and we will support the party with our money and our rotes cheer, pully.

THE COMIQUE AND AVENUE STAGE. Something About Variety Gizls and How

By that head line we mean those who perform on the variety stage, a class who carn as become living by singing and dancing and in speaking parts. The great world see them nightly in siles, spangles, gay ribbous, fancy shows and flock-colored lights, apprishes their efforts to please, but beyond this rarely gives them a thought. The rule is, however, that they are entitled to thought, for they form a set of army, myrind in number, and constantly migrating from olds for number, and constantly migrating from city to the and appearing nightly before thousands and thousands of people they weld a powerful lafts-ence for good and bad. It is quite too much the ence for good and bed. It is quite too much the custom for the ignorant and untbinking in place, them in the sate-ory of that larger and bush more powerful class whose primuon tadquised-sar-ly indicates the road they pursue, and yet even-for the latter the man of sent and sands enter-tains some of the better feelings of the heart. To all rules there are acceptions, though without doubt the variety stage is represented by women whose character would render them undesirable in the diffeles of the virtuous and reduced, and or the other hand is large preportion of the good and the other hand a large proportion of the good and of descring are not known as such by the very sir-cumstance and manner of their lives, and especially by associations they do not seek and are

empelled to endure. a always exacting. First, he makes the best. is always exacting. First, he makes the best terms with the professional possible. The rule is that he is anxious for the popularity of performers, for thereby his receipts are increased. Hence he is a close impector of wardrobes and offen insists upon expensive changes, and in this he is pertially right, for an elegant costums will supply many defects in talent and looks. He leading ply many defects in talent and looks. He leading upon a most faithful performance of contrasts which include many things not known to the public, but, to the high credit of the Washington management, it may be here stated that their lady performers are not absolutely required to visit the wine-room—it being only expected that they will when called for. The wine-room is an apartment usually attached to the dressing. an apartment usually attached to the dressing-rooms, to which the initiated with their friends; have the entree. During the intermisatous of their work on the stage the ladies receive in it-their friends and acquaintances, and over a social-glass exchange conversations on subjects quite-foreign generally to science and pure religion; It is in this room, however.

WHERE RUSBANDS, PATHERS AND BROTHERS are often taught most useful lessons, and where for their folly and rudeness they are often given what is known in theatrical pariance as "the grand laugh," and where they are guyed said! grand laugh," and where they are gayed seen fooled to the top of their beent; where, in short, "a fool is answered according to his folly." It is more than probable that in the wine-room some valuable friendships are formed outside of provaluable friendships are formed outside of pro-fessional circles, but such events are rafe.

The profession of the variety stage is wonder-fully divided and subdivided. There is, for in-stance, the serio-comic vocalist, like Lulu Del-may, Mollie Wilson, Clara Belmont or Minnie Lee. The song and dance artists, which includes ability to execute a jig, like the Monsert and the lightning change artist, Lestie Carle, (by the way one of the most lady-like and Spieled,) and I Patti Rosa, and the premiere dannesse, like Frankie Christie, and we often see them in pairs. as in the case of the Weigle Sisters, who hold high rank.; Then there are those who are setresses and vocalists and dancers, like Kitty Al-lyne, the brilliant, and Lillie Howard, the bright, and morning star of the stage. Then there are the melo-dramatic actresses, like Alice Pladde, the meto-dramatic actresses, like Alice Placide, Winnetta Montague-and Fanny Herring. And there are minor divisions of all these into the albietes, wire and trapeze performers, &c., &c., but the above gives an ides.

THEIR SALARIES are as varied almost as their names, ranging all often that they lay by a cent for a rainy day, not always on the account of imprudence, but be-cause every cent is legitimately used for neces-sary expenses. In Washington they have three principle boarding-houses, Roseberry's Starr's and Toppet's, and while their rooms vary in and roncets, and while their rooms vary in style and price, they all pay a pretty good sum. The costume of a first class serio-comic vocalist is expensive, involved principally in her fans, gioves, stockings and boots, of which she must have a great variety and of the most expensive kind. The costumes of the dancers, the pre-mieres, are also expensive, a single pair of silk tights costing twenty dollars and upwards, according to finish and texture. Then the travel-ing expenses are to be reckened, and a thousand I things, all of which eat up a salary. Besides these, variety performers are obliged, like other ladies, to have dresses for home, street, and travel-

ing.
It is quite safe to say that there is not one lady in ten on the variety stage who has not some one DEPENDENT UPON HER FOR SUPPORT.

It is an aged or unfortunate father or mother, young sisters and brothers, and very often a child, as dear and beautiful to them as any in the land. Last night, only, while the plaudits of her friends at the Comique were ringing in her ears, a mother's heart was yearning to dissp to her bosom a splendid boy, far, far away from Washing-ton, and, when she reached her home, hours word consumed in needle work for him; and as sure as salary day comes round so surely does he receive his portion of her hard-earned week's wages. Auother mother on the stage, singing songs, smiled when she was encored, not so much because her vanity was pleased as for the reason that her applicate gave additional assurance of capacity to feed, ciothe and educate her little girls. Then there are those in the profession who, like Minnie Rainforth, can look back to the most humble begin. nings and upon the present advantages of owning their own homes. If Aimee has her cottage in sunny France, Kitty Allyne has hers in free Americs. Then, sgain, we saw two sleters on the stage last night, a visit to whose home in Washington would greatly surprise a stranger. He would find in it, first of all, a deep filial reverence for a noble in it, first of all, a deep silar reverence for a notice mother, and bear nothing but the most affectionate solictude for her happiness and welfare. He would see the house tastefully and handsomely furnished, the pariors ornamented with family portraits in oil, fine line engravings, bronze statuettes, mottoes beautifully worked in worsted, fine chromos, crosses twined with flowers, pisno, guifar and music racks and all the appointments of a gentle home. The elder sister, like Clara Morris, is passionately fond of dogs, and has rat-and-tans by the score, while the younger one is devoted to music and Fronch. Truly, in the lights and shadows of the stage, this is a happy contrast, and it has its shadows, for some of these girls are imfatuated with men, and they literally feed and clothe them, getting nothing in return but abuse, contempt and neglect, and, having no real homes of their own, they are, in truth, "wan-

St. Paul, July 27.—News has been received that a mixed train of twenty-two care on the Northern Pacific railroad went through a bridge bridge was about eighty feet high. has been received from the railroad accident at Brainerd since this morning: The railread offi-cials throw every obstacle in the way of obtaincials throw every obstacle in the way of obtaining news, and at present it is impossible to say what was the direct cause of the accident. That train went down about the middle of the bridge, the engine and forward part of the train backing into the break, and the rear part piling on top. The bridge and cars are almost a total wrich. The following is a list of the dead and wounded: Dead—Peterkin, the engineer; Grandon, the froman; M. Alken, and two liddian women. Injured—Mrs. M. Warren, of White. Earth, hurt in head and chest; Miss. Johnson, of Motley, skull fractured and hip broken. The above went from the top of the bridge into, the river. The caboose struck on a pier and broke in two, leaving A. J. Sawyer, of Duluth, Dr. R. C. Lloyd, of Waltervillet, Mish., and a stranger from Moorebead, among the debris. Sawyer was hurt in the face and limbs, although not seriously. Lloyd was injured in the face. The stranger was slightly injured.

1 Richigan, was burned yesterday. Loss, 800,000.

Rotravilla, P.a., July 37.—An incendiary, firewas started dariy this morning in a boot and show store adjoining the Academy of Music, Shamokin. It was extinguished with little damage, but much alarm prevails in Shamokin, as this is the third attempt within three weeks to burn that portion of the town. There is no close to the incendiaries.

The following internal revenue appointments were made yesterday: S. E. Bilbrough and Jaz. E. Barnes, storekeepers, and John F. Doerbaam and Doddridge C. Hornsby, gaugers, First district of Missouri.

General Howard is very anxions to send mis sionaries to Alaska. The Fits Camibal are pre paring a protest, stating that they are in a state of semi-starvation, having and only one-half the utual number of missionaries during the past year.